

In a state of subjection.
How comes it that, having been once fo *low* brought, and thoroughly subjected, they afterwards lifted up themselves to Low again. *Spenser on Ireland.*
To LOW. *v. n.* [from the adjective.] To sink; to make low. Probably miswritten for *lower*.
The value of quints was *lowed* from one-and-twenty shillings and sixpence to one-and-twenty shillings. *Swyft.*
To LOW. *v. n.* [Flozen, Saxon. The adjective *low*, not swift, is pronounced so; the verb *low*, to bellow, lou.] To bellow as a cow.
Doth the wild ass bray when he has graft? or *loweth* the ox over his fodder? *Job vi. 5.*
The maids of Argos, who, with frantic cries, And imitated *lowing*, fill'd the skies. *Reformen.*
Fair lo grac'd his field, but lo now,
With horns beset flands, and seems to *low*. *Dryden.*
Has been born some simple shepherd's heir,
The *lowing* herd, or fleecy sheep his care. *Prior.*
LOWBELL. *n. f.* [*clayes*, Dutch; *legz*, Saxon; or *legz*, Islandic, a flame, and *bell*.] A kind of fowling in the night, in which the birds are awakened by a bell, and lured by a flame into a net. *Lowe* denotes a flame in Scotland; and to *lows*, to flame.
LOWE. *n. f.*
Lowe, *lew*, comes from the Saxon *pleap*, a hill, heap, or barrow; and so the Gothick *blawu* is a monument or barrow.
Gylfou's Camden.
To LOWER. *v. a.* [from *low*.]
1. To bring low; to bring down by way of sublimation.
As our high vessels pass their wat'ry way,
Let all the naval world do homage pay;
With hearty reverence their top-honours *lower*,
Confessing the almighty power. *Prior.*
The suppliant nations
Bow to its ensigns, and with *lower'd* fails
Confess the ocean's queen. *Smith's Phedrus and Hippolytus.*
2. To suffer to sink down.
When the water of rivers issues out of the apertures with more than ordinary rapidity, it bears along with it such particles of loose matter as sit met with in its passage through the stone, and it sustains those particles till its motion begins to remit, when by degrees it *lowers* them, and lets them fall.
Woodward's Nat. Hist.
3. To lessen; to make less in price or value.
The kingdom will lose by this *lowering* of interest, if it makes foreigners withdraw any of their money. *Locke.*
Some people know it is for their advantage to *lower* their interest.
Child on Trade.
To LOWER. *v. n.* To grow less; to fall; to sink.
The present pleasure,
By revolution *lowering*, does become
The opposite of itself. *Shaksp. Ant. and Cleopatra.*
TO LOWER. *v. n.* [It is doubtful what was the primitive meaning of this word; it was originally applied to the appearance of the sky, it is no more than to *grow low*, as the sky seems to do in dark weather: if it was first used of the countenance, it may be derived from the Dutch *laeren*, to look afkance.]
To appear dark, stormy, and gloomy; to be clouded.
Now is the winter of our discontent
Made glorious Summer by this son of York;
And all the clouds that *lower'd* upon our house,
In the deep bottom of the ocean buried. *Shaksp. Rich. III.*
The *lowering* spring, with lavish rain,
Beats down the slender item and bearded grain. *Dryden.*
When the heavens are filled with clouds, and all nature wears a *lowering* countenance, I withdraw myself from these uncomfortable scenes.
Addison's Spectator, N° 83.
The dawn is overcast, the morning *lowrs*,
And heavily in clouds brings on the day. *Addison's Cats.*
If on Swinthen's feast the welkin lowers,
And ev'ry penthouse dreams with hasty showers,
Twice twenty days shall clouds their fleeces drain. *Gay.*
To frown; to pout; to look fullen.
There was Diana when Actæon saw her, and one of her foolish nymphs, who weeping, and withal *lowering*, one might see the workman meant to let forth tears of anger. *Sidney.*
He mounts the throne, and Juno took her place,
But fell discontent at *lowering* on her face
Then, impotent of tongue, her silence broke,
Thus turbulent in rattling tone she spoke. *Dryden.*
WER. *n. f.* [from the verb.]
Cloudines; gloominess.
Cloudiness of look.
Philoela was jealous for Zelmaene, not without so mighty a *lower* as that face could yield. *Sidney, b. ii.*
(WERMINGLY. *adv.* [from *lower*.]) With cloudiness; gloomily.
(WERMOST.) *adj.* [from *low*, *lower*, and *mest*.] Lowest.
Plants have their feminal parts uppermost, living creatures have them *lowermost*. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*
It will also happen, that the same part of the pipe which was now *lowermost*, will presently become higher, so that the water does ascend by descending; ascending in compa-

tion to the whole instrument, and defending in *reflex* of
its several parts. *Wilkins's Diction.*
LO'WLAND. *n. f.* [*low* and *land*.] The country that is low in
respect of neighbouring hills; the marsh.
What a devil's he
His errand was to draw the *lowland* damps,
And noisome vapours, from the foggy fens,
Then breathe the balful stench with all his force. *Dryd.*
Or mar'ly caufe the found from brooks or bogs,
No partly *lowlands*, to produce the fogs. *Dryden.*
LO'WLIV. *adv.* [*from lowly*.]
1. Humbly; without pride.
2. Meany; without dignity.
LO'WLINESS. *n. f.* [*from lowly*.]
1. Humility; freedom from pride.
Lowliness is young ambition's ladder,
Whereto the climber upward turns his face. *Shakspeare.*
As justice, verity, temperance, steadfastness,
Bounty, peref'rance, mercy, *lowliness*,
Devotion, patience, courage, fortitude,
I have no reliſh of them. *Shakspeare's Macbeth.*
Eve
With *lowliness* majestic, from her feat,
And grace, that from woe won with her ftear,
Role. *Milton's Par. Loſt, l. viii.*
If with a true Chriſtian *lowliness* of heart,
Fervency of foul, we perform them, we ſhall find, that they
will turn to a greater account to us, than all the warlike pre-
parations in which we truſt. *Atterbury's Sermon.*
2. Meanness; want of dignity; abject depreſſion.
They continued in that *lowliness* until the time that the di-
vision between the two houſes of Lancaſter and York aroſe.
Spenser's State of Ireland.
The *lowliness* of my fortune has not yet brought me to
flatter vice; and it is my duty to give testimony to virtue.
Dryden's Preface to Aurengzebe.
LO'WLIV. *adj.* [*from low*.]
1. Humble; meek; mild.
Take my yoke upon you, and learn of me; for I am
meek and *lowly* in heart. *Matt. xi. 29.*
He did bend to us a little, and put his arms abroad: we
of our parts faluted him in a very *lowly* and ſubmiſive man-
ner, as looking that from him we ſhould receive ſentence of
life or death. *Bacon's New Atlantis.*
Then thus cries they'll'd the holy fane;
Then thus with *lowly* voice Ilioneus began. *Dryden.*
The heavens are not pure in his fight, and he charges even
his angels with *lowly*; with how *lowly* a reverence must we
bow down our fouls to so excellent a being, and adore a
nature so much superior to our own. *Rogers's Sermon.*
Mean; wanting dignity; not great.
For from the natal hour diffinctive names,
One common right the great and *lowly* claims. *Pope.*
Not *lowly*; not ſublime.
For all who read, and reading not didlain,
Theſe rural poems, and their *lowly* train,
The name of Varus of infern'd ſhall ſee. *Dryd. Silent.*
LO'WLIV. *adv.* [*from low*.]
Not highly; meany; without grandeur; without dignity.
I will ſhew myſelf highly fed, and *lowly* taught; I know
my buſineſs is but to the court. *Shakspeare.*
It is better to be *lowly* born,
And range with humble lives in content,
Than to be perk'd up in a glistening grief,
And wear a golden ſorrow. *Shakspeare. Henry VIII.*
Humbly; meekly; modestly.
Heav'n is for thee too high
To know what palſes there; be *lowly* wiſe:
Think only what concerns thee, and thy being. *Metan.*
Another crowd
Preſerr'd the fame requeſt, and *lowly* bow'd. *Pope.*
w's. *n. f.* [*littin, Irish; leen, Dutch, a ſtupid drom.*] A
foundrel; a raſcal.
King Stephen was a worthy peer,
His breeches coſt him but a crown,
He thought them fixpence all too dear,
And therefore call'd it theaylor loan. *Shakspeare.*
LOWNESS. *n. f.* [*from low*.]
Absence of height; ſmall diſtance from the ground.
They know
By th' height, the *lowness*, or the mean, if death,
Or foizion follow. *Shakspeare. Ant. and Cleopatra.*
The *lowness* of the bough where the fruit comes, maketh
he fruit greater, and to ripen better; for you ſhall even fee,
a p'ricious upon a wall, the greateſt fruits towards the bot-
tom. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt. N^o. 432.*
In our Gothick cathedrals, the narrowness of the arch
makes it rife in height, the *lowness* often opens it in breadth.
Addison's Remarks on Italy.
Means of condition, whether natural or external.
Nothing could have ſubdu'd nature
To ſuch a *lowness*, but his unkind daughter. *Shakspeare.*
Now

Now I must

To the young man feed humble treaties,
And palter in the want of *leavens*. Shakespeare.

3. Want of rank; want of dignity.
The name of servants has of old been reckoned to imply
a certain meanness of mind, as well as *leavens* of condition. South's Sermons.

4. Want of sublimity; contrary to loftiness.
A transcendent height, as *leavens* me,
Makes her not fee, or not flow. Dante.
His style is accommodated to his subject, either high or
low; if his fault be too much *leavens*, that of Perius is the
hardness of his metaphors. Dryden.

5. Submissiveness.
The people were in such *leavens* of obedience as subjects
were like to yield, who had lived almost four-and-twenty
years under polioctick a king as his father. Bacon.

6. Depression; dejection.
Hence proceeded that poverty and *leavens* of spirit to which
a kingdom may be subject, as well as a particular person. Swift.

LOW-THOUGHTED. *adj.* [*Low* and *thought*.] Having the thoughts
with-held from sublime or heavenly meditations; mean of
sentiment; narrow mindedness.
Above the smock and stir of this dim spot,
Which men call earth, and with *lowthoughted* care,
Strive to keep up a frail and feverish being. Milton.
O grace serene! Oh virtue heavenly fair!
Divine oblation of *lowthoughted* care!
Fresh blooming hope, gay daughter of the sky,
And faith our early immortality! Pope.

LOW-SPIRITED. *adj.* [*Low* and *spirit*.] Dejected; depressed; not
lively; not vivacious; not sprightly.
Severely carried to the highest pitch breaks the mind; and
then, in the place of a disorderly young fellow, you have a
lowspirited moped creature. Lecter.

LOXODROMICK. *m. f.* [*Loxos* and *dromos*; *loxodromus*, Lat.]
Loxodromick is the art of oblique sailing by the rhomb,
which always makes an equal angle with every meridian;
as this, when you sail not directly under the equator, nor
under one and the same meridian, but across them: hence
the table of rhumbs, or the transverse tables of miles, with
the table of longitudes and latitudes, by which the sailor may
practically find his course, distance, latitude, or longitude,
is called *loxodromick*. Harris.

LOYAL. *adj.* [*loyal*, Fr.]

1. Obedient; true to the prince.
Of Gloucester's treachery,
And of the loyal service of his son,
When I inform'd him, then he call'd me sot. Shakespeare.
The regard of duty in that most *loyal* nation overcame all
other diffidencies. Knollys.
Loyal subjects often seize their prince,
Yet mean his sacred person not the least offence. Dryden.

2. Faithful in love; true to a lady, or lover.
Laid wedded love! by thee
Founded in reason, just, and pure.
These Laodamia with Evadne moves,
Unhappy both! but *loyal* in their loves. Dryden's Am.

LOYALTY. *n. f.* [*from loyal*.] One who professes uncommon
adherence to his king.
The cedar, by the indigation of the *loyalties*, fell out with
the homedians. Hawel's Vocal Fables.

LOYALLY. *adv.* [*from loyal*.] With fidelity; with true adherence
to a king.
The circling year I wait, with ampler stores,
And fitter pomp, to hail my native thores;
Then by my realms due homage would be paid,
For wealthy kings are *loyally* obey'd. Pope's Odyssey.

LOYAULTY. *n. f.* [*loiaultes*, French.]

1. Firm and faithful adherence to a prince.
Though *loyalty*, well held, to fools does make
Our faith seem fear; yet he that can endure
To follow with allegiance a fall'n lord,
Does conquer him that did his matter conquer. Shakespeare.
To day shall thou behold a subject die
For truth, for duty, and for *loyalty*. Shakespeare. Rich. III.
Commotions flaw'd the heart
Of all their *loyalties*. Shakespeare's Henry VIII.
He had never had any veneration for the court, but only
such *loyalty* to the king as the law required. Clarendon.
Abdiel faithful found

Unshaken, unfeuduc'd, unterrify'd,
His *loyalty* he kept. Milton.

2. Fidelity to a lady, or lover.

LEZENGE. *n. f.* [*lezenge*, French.] Of unknown etymology.

1. A thomb.
The best builders resolve upon rectangular squares, as a
mean between too few and too many angles; and through
the equal inclination of the sides, they are stronger than the
rhomb or *lezenge*. Watton's Architecture.

2. *Lezenge* is a form of a medicine made into small pieces,

to be held or chewed in the mouth till melted or wafted.

3. A cake of preferred fruit: both these are to be denominated from the original form, which was rhomboidal.

LU, a contraction for *ludicrous*.

LU'BEARD, *n. f.* [from *lubber*.] A lazy sturdy fellow.
Yet up their wine and their victuals thou curmudgeon *lubber*
boards.

Look up from my sight, in cellars and cupboards. *Swift*.

LUBBER, *n. f.* [of this word the best derivation seems to be from *lubber*, said by *Jynius* to signify in Danish fat.] A sturdy drone; an idle, fat, bulky fellow; a booby.

For tempest and flowers deceiveth a many,
And ling'ring *lubbers* loathe a many a penic. *Tusser's Hylth.*
These chase the smaller shoals of fish from the main tide
into the heavens, leaping up and down, putting like a fat
lubber out of breath. *Carew's Survey of Cornwall*.

They clasp the *lubber* Ajax on the shoulder,
As if his feet were on brave Hector's breast,
And great Troy shrinking. *Shakep. Troil. and Cræssa.*

A notable *lubber* thou reportest him to be. *Shakep.*

Tell how the drudging goblin fweat;
His shadowy flail hath thrē'd' the corn,
That ten day labourers could not end;
Then lies him down the *lubber* fend. *Milton.*

Venetians do not more uncouthly ride,
Than did your *lubber* fate mankind befide. *Dryden.*

How can you name that superannuated *lubber*? *Congreve.*

LU'BBERLY, *adj.* [from *lubber*.] Lazy and bulky.
I came at last to marry Mrs. Anne Page; and she's a
great *lubberly* body.

LU'BBERLY, *adv.* Awkwardly; clumsily.
Merry andrew on the low rope copies *lubberly* the funny
tricks which his master is so dexterously performing on the
high. *Dryden's Dedication.*

LU, *n. f.* A game at cards.
E'vn mighty pam who kings and queens o'erthrow,
And mow'd down armies in the fights of lu. *Pope.*

TO LU'BRICATE, *v. a.* [from *lubricus*, Lat.] To make smooth or slippery; to smoothe.

There are aliments which, befideth this lubricating quality,
stimulate in a small degree. *Arbustnot on Aments.*

The patient is relieved by the mucilaginous and the fapaceous remedies, some of which *lubricate*, and others both *lubricate* and stimulate. *Shamp's Surgery.*

TO LU'BRICITATE, *v. n.* [from *lubricus*, Latin.] To smoothe to make slippery.

LUBRICITY, *n. f.* [*lubricus*, Latin; *lubricité*, French.]

1. Slipperiness; smoothness of surface.
2. A power to glide over any part, or to facilitate motion.
Both the ingredients are of a lubricating nature; the mucilage adds to the *lubricity* of the oil, and the oil preserves the mucilage from the introduction. *Ray on Creation.*
3. Uncertainty; slipperiness; instability.
The manifold impossibilities and *lubricities* of matter cannot have the same conveniences in any modification. *More.*
He that enjoyed crowns, and knew their worth, excepted them not out of the charge of universal vanity; and yet the politician is not discouraged at the inconstancy of human affairs, and the *lubricity* of his subject. *Glanville's Apology.*
A state of tranquility is never to be attained, but by keeping perpetually in our thoughts the certainty of death, and the *lubricity* of fortune. *L'Estrange's Fables.*

4. Wantonness; lewdness.
From the lechery of these fairs, he thinks that satyr is derived from them, as if wantonness and *lubricity* were essential to that poem which ought in all to be avoided. *Dryden.*

LU'BRICUS, *adj.* [*lubricus*, Latin.]

1. Slippery; smooth on the surface.
A throng
Of floor't thick fobs, whose thund'ring volleys float
And roul themselves over her *lubric* throat,
In panting murmur. *Craffau.*
2. Uncertain; undecided.
I will deduce him from his cradle through the deep and *lubric* waves of fate, till he is swallowed in the gulph of fatality. *Wotton.*
3. Wanton; lewd. [*lubrigus*, French.]
Why were we hurry'd down
This *lubric* and adulterate age
Nay, added fat pollutions of our own,
To increase the steaming ordures of the stage. *Dryden.*

LU'BRIIOUS, *adj.* [*lubricus*, Latin.]

1. Slippery; smooth.
2. Uncertain.
The parts of water being voluble and *lubricous* as well as fine, it easily infiltrates itself into the tubes of vegetables, and by that means introduces into them the matter it bears along with it. *Woodward's Nat. Hist.*
3. Uncertain.
The judgment being the leading power, if it is stored with *lubricous* opinions, instead of clearly conceived truths, and peremptorily resolved in them, the practice will be as irregular as the conceptions. *Glanville's Scip.*

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LU'BRI-